IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF WELDON, N. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Gen. Burnside.

Gov. Clark, of North Carolina, Brings Jeff. Davis to Terms.

The North Carolina Convention and the Richmond Rebel Authorities at Loggerheads.

The North Carolina Troops Called Home by Gov. Clark.

NO MORE AID TO JEFF. DAVIS & CO.

Virtual Restoration of North Carolina to the Union.

How the Conscription Act is Viewed in South Carolina,

Reported Evacuation of Weldon, N. C. A remor is current here that Weldon, N. C., has been

Arrival of the Transport General Burnside from Newbern.

The United States transport General Burnside, Captain Wilcox, from Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras, arrived at this port this morning, after a passage of forty hours, having on board one hundred and sixty-five sick and wounded soldiers and seventy-five officers and privates on furlough. She has also a very large mail from New bern, Roanoke and Hatteras, and six hundred packages erchandise, consigned to Adams & Co.'s express.

Nothing of interest had transpired at Newbern. General Burnside returned to Newbern from Roanoke on the 13th to review the troops. The troops are all in

The following are the passengers by the General Burn-

side:—
Lieutenant Colonei Roblo, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers; Major S. A. Allen, Captain E. E. Lapham, Captain L. E. Kent, Fourth Rhode Island; Lieutenant J. A. Green, Ninth New York Volunteers; Captain J. H. Grirk, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers: Prof. B. Mallipert, Engineer Corps; Dr. Stone, Twenty-third Massachasetts; L. P. Walcott, C. H. Foster, of North Carolina; H. Hayne, New York Volunteers; L. Kraught.

At a meeting of the passengers, held May 17, Colonel J. C. Robie presiding, and Charles Henry Foster acting as Secretary, it was

as Secretary, it was

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are hereby tendered to Captain D. D. Wilcox, commanding this steamer, for his kind and courteous treatment during the passage from Newbern. His demeanor to us all has been generous and gentlemanly, and it is due to his care and vigilant attention to our wants that a trip which, from the roughness of the weather on the first day, and the crowded condition of the vessel, might have been, had we been left to another, exceedingly disagreeable, was rendered most comfortable and pleasant. His table has been sumptuously spread and attentively served, and nothing that was attainable for our accommodation has been neglected.

Glorious News from the Old North State. We are indebted to Charles Henry Foster, of North Carolina, who came passenger by the General Burnside, for North Carolina papers of a late date, from which we extract the following glorious news from North Caro-

[From the Newbern Progress, May 10.] The information which we give below is gratifying to the lover of his country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Co. have been making a cat's paw of the Old North State to poke their uts out of the fire, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed priotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mecklenburg are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of dom. We trust that this may prove the harbinger better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain the news by way of Wash ington, and direct from Raleigh.

who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State (who is not in prison, as reported), backet and authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respess, who was kept in close conf ent. His trial was in progress when they received the nd, and the authorities at Richmond informed the ttee sent by Governor Clark that there were a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired thorities at Richmond that the person of the Mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to oack up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respens was delivered over to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty. to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty and is now on his way home to Washington where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was also instructed to and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry that North Carelina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the

In connection with this matter we also learn that I Davis a few days since ordered Governor Clark to fur pessible to aid him in the passage to and through he cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov ernor Clark, backed by the Convention, informed his that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could espect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

Governor Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

Governor Clark, of North Carolina, Opposes the Act of the Rebel Military Authorities.

[From the Raieigh, N. C., Standard, April 26.]
State of North Carolina, Executive Department, Raimon, April 15, 1862.

To the Profile of North Carolina.—

By an advertisement in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint, and send agents through every county in the State, to borrow, purchase, and if necessary, to impress, all the arms now in the hands of private citizens.

Any attempt to seize the arms of our citizens is directly at variance with the constitution, and in opposition to the declared policy of the government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, and protects the arms of the militia even from execution for debt.

makes it the unity and the militia even from and protects the arms of the militia even from the for debt.

But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving the means of self-defence, I must enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities all public arms, makets or rifles, within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which State all the arms, the property of individuals, which

or rifles, within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be spared.

The colonels of the several regiments of militia will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever any such arms are delivered or offered to them. Their prompt and earnest attention is called to the execution of this order.

HENRY T. CLARK,

Armi. 18, 1862.

Governor or officio.

Curious Hint Concerning the Rebel Con-scription Act.
[From the South Carolinian.]
MILITARY LAW OF CONSCRIPTION.
We learn by telegraph of the passage of a pill by Con-

gress, pressing under conscription all over eighteen and under thirty-five, and to raise a wast and permanent army without reference to the States. This is a great and mighty stride to a military consolidation. If it be absolutely necessary to save us from a conquest by the North we are willing to submit to it, but we fear the public mind must prepare itself for a great change in our government.

North we are willing to submit to it, but we fear the public mind must prepare itself for a great change in our government.

"We Have Not Borne Arms."

[From the Raieigh Standard, April 26.]

The following from the Richmond Examiner hits off the blood and thander destructives, who talk, talk; but who can't be dragged into the war except by a rope. The gentry of that school are filling the offices of the South, and will back and back, as the enemy advances, to the Gulf, unless they can find a hiding place sooner, or will go over to the enemy "horse, foot and dragoons." Let the government purge the offices of the land for conscripts and make them fight:—

"The bare conjecture of the possibility of the enemy reaching Richmend has been enough toglevelope the meanness and cowardice of a number of our bogus patrlots, who are now intent to save their carcasses and property, and who congratulate themsolves that they have not committed themselves in any way that the enemy can reach them, as "they have not borne arms." We do not invent this wretched congratulation to put in the mouth of any man. We have heard it from the lips of a man who had boasted a while ago that he "brought on secssion," and who, day and slight, from telegraph office to War Department, and from street corner to street corner, has gone about complaining that our treops are cowards; that the government is not reddet enough; and that suparation with the Yankees should be made wide and impassable by the living hell of an endiess war.

"It is sickening to see the amount of time-serving and truckling meanness in a considerable portion of human creatures. Any one who saw the display of tergiversation last spring in Washington city, in which fire-enter's suddenly became petitioners for office under Lincolin, and hot-blooded secessionists were tranformed into "hen hussies" to take care of their woman and children, may be prepared to witness in Richmond, if it should ever be occupied by the Yankees, in each of the single of the millitia than he puts a pitch p

welcome to a brave spirit, and not a coward's refuge.

News from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 12.]

The destruction of the Gesport Navy Yard, together with the vessels lying there, was, on the approach of the federal troops, begun about ten o'clock in the morning. Fire was first applied to the Plymouth, and in a short time thereafter every vessel was in fiames. The dry dock was also destroyed, as well as all the buildings inside the yard, with the exception of some two or three near the wall, which were not fired through the fear that the liames might be communicated to Gosport. About four o'clock a quantity of cotton left behind was burned near the railroad depot, and some two hundred and fifty boxes of tobacco thrown overboard. The steamers Selden, Kahukee, Harmony and others were fired and completely destroyed during the afternoon.

A flag of truce from the Confederate troops, in charge of tolonel Preston, of General Huger's staff, reached Portsmouth yesterday atternoon about six o'clock, and proceeded to the Navy Yard. We were not able to learn with certainty the ebject of this flag, but presume its mission was to make some arrangements for the removal of the sick Southern troops at the naval hospital.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 16.]

The inflated price of provisions which has marked the recent state of trade is about to collapse. This is owing to two causes—one is that very many families have laid in large supplies, their pantices presenting the appearance of very respectable grocery stores, thereby lessening the number of purchasers; and the other is, that our monumental neighbors have begun the exportation of goods from Baitimore.

Colonel Powell T. Wyman, commanding United States forces on the Portsmouth side of the river, has issued an order, in answer to inquiries, stating that persons cons

monumental neighbors have begun the exportation of goods from Baltimore.
Colonel Powell T. Wyman, commanding United States forces on the Portsmouth side of the river, has issued an order, in answer to inquiries, stating that persons going about the city, quietly attending to their business or pleasure, will not be interfered with by the guard at any hour of the night.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARIES SEWARD AND WELLES

Our Naval Correspondence.

United States Steamer Stepping Stones, May 14, 1862. Arrival of the Steamer Baltimore—Its Important Passen gers—General McClellan a Guest on Board the Boar— Navai Movements, de.

The steamer Baltimore, Acting Master Germain, which left the Washington Navy Yard at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, has just arrived, making a few stoppages on it would appear that the energy exhibited by Presiden ancoln, in his landing at Willoughby Point and the car ture of Norfolk, has become contagious, and that th venerable Chief of the Navy Department is not dispose o take things so easily as some people are disposed

to take things so easily as some people are disposed to give him credit for.

The Baltimore brings the following passengers —

Hon Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Hon William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Frederick W. Seward, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State; Commander Dahligren, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, his son and daughter; Attorney General Bates; Mr. Faxton, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and son; Dr. Whea len, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, his lady and son; Mrs. Commodore Goldsboreugh, son and brother, and Miss Goldsborough.

General McCleilan is now a guest on board. At his request Commander Smith, Fiag Officer of the York River squadron, on board the Wachusett, and Lieutenant Commanding Stevens have just been ordered by Secretary Welles to the James river, leaving Lieutenant Commanding Murray in command of the squadron.

This moment (six o'clock P. M.), Master Commending French, of the Stepping Stones, has received a despatch from Commodore Wyman, of the Potomac fictilia, ordering him to leave forthwith, reporting his departure to the Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and to rejoin the Potemac fictilia, reporting to the Commodore on board the Yankee, at the mouth of the Rappahanock.

Our Army Correspondence. CUMBERLAND, Va., May 14, 1862. Arrival of Secretaries Seneard and Welles-White House

The steamer Baltimore, having on board S Soward and Welles, arrived at two o'clock P. M. to day Captain Dahlgren accompanying them. They were re-ceived with the honors due them. Escorted by General McClellan and a few members of his staff, they proceed ed to the headquarters. They will be the guests of the General during their stay with the army. At six o'clock their presence was made known to the different brigadier generals, who called out their regiments and passed then n review. It was raining quite hard at the time, but either the objects of the ovation nor the men paid any attention to this fact. They gave cheer after cheer, with that heartiness soldiers only can give. Secretary Seward

that heartiness soldiers only can give. Secretary Seward was on horseback. By his side rode General McClellan. Secretary Welles rode in a carriage.

General Stoneman returned this afternoon from a reconnoissance with a portion of the cavairy regiment. He took the lead a short distance of a division which left here this morning. Having taken possession of the "White House," the former residence of General Lee, the robel General, and turned the same over to our General, he sent two detachments of his men in diverse directions—one to burn a bridge to interrupt the progress of the robels, and the other to get possession of some additional barns, in which are stored several thousand bushels of grain. They carried their point in each case.

and bushess of grade. The description of them a captain and three lieutenants, were added to-day to our lists of those rebel representatives. In appearance, they are a counterpart of these preceding them, and corroberate former recitals as to the demoralization and future movements of the rebel army.

movements of the rebet army.

Our division starts at half-past six o'clock in the morning. As is generally the case on the avening before striking tents, the camps are lively to night with preparations to comply with the order. The spirits of the men are more jubliant as our proximity to Richmend Increases, and their bealth continues good, notwithstanding the malarial regions in which we have been encamped since leaving Yorkiown.

News from Tennessee

LOUISVILLE, May 17, 1869 Major Helveti was released by Morgan, at Sparta, Ten-nessee, on Thursday, and is now at Nashville. Major H. says Morgan had sixty men with him when he left.

Captain Dwyer Mortally Wounded. PHILADRIPHIA, May 17, 1862.
Captain Dwyer, of Company K, Thirty-eighth New York regiment, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, is at the St. Joseph's Hospital, mortally wounded

J. B. CRAWFORD.

THE REPULSE ON THE JAMES RIVER.

The Vessels Engaged with the Rebel Batteries and Lists of the Officers Attached to Each.

Sketch of James River and James

town Island,

The despatch that was received at the War Departs on Saturday last from Williamsburg, Va., gives us the jutelligence that the gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroos took, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, on the previous day, and that a portion of them had returned to James town Island, in James river.

Licutenant Morris, commanding the Port Royal prought down with him a number of those who were killed and wounded during the engagement, and seven-een of the former have been interred on the banks of the river. There were a number of the wounded still on board when the despatch left, including Lieutenan

It appears that the one hundred-pound gun of the Nam gatuck burst at the first fire.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. No official report of the gunboat affair on the James river has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future. The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff. sunken vessels, among which are said to be the York-town and Jamestown, and by piles, chains, &c. The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which was engaged at from 600 to 1,000 yards from the main battery. After an action of four hours the fleet, finding it impracticable under the circumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew. Our loss was thirteen killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter Lieutenant Morris, in the leg, by a Minie ball, but not seriously. It is expected that full particulars will be received in the morning.

Reception of the News in Washington Explanation of the Cause of the Re-

The repulse of our gunboats by the rebel fort on James river, just below Richmond, as stated in a meagre despatch, produced much excitement here, until exobstructing the river at that point with sunken stone immediately under the guns of a strong fort upon a bluff so high above the river that the guns of our vessel cannot be elevated enough to reach it.

It is quite certain that an attempt was made by ou gunboats to remove these obstructions, under a fatal fire from the fort, which was able to pour its shot with accuracy down upon them, while they could not reply with any effect. This fort can only be reached with mortars; but if the obstructions could be dragged out of the channel the gunboats might easily pass the fort and have the city of Richmond at their mercy.

The Naugatuck carried only a single gun-a rifled on hundred-pounder Parrott. The bursting of this piece at the first fire renders her unserviceable until the shat tered Parrott can be replaced by a more reliable piece of

Description of the Union Gunboats. The following is a complete description of the vessels engaged in the above action, with a list of the officers attached to each:-

A description of the new iron-clad gunboat Galena having already been published in the Herald, we will merely state here that she was partly built at Mystic, Connecticut, and afterwards brought to the port of New After arriving here some very important alterations in which her strength and power of resistance were ret dered much greater than was at first deemed practicable. The object which it was designed to secure in the con struction of this vessel was deemed almost impossible of accomplishment, and the project was, therefore, like the building of the Monitor, an experiment. To the well known naval architect, Samuel H. Pook, of Boston, is due the praise of putting into successful operation what seemed built two hundred feet long, thirty-six feet breadth description of a war vessel of the ordinary construction which would require the depth of about twelve feet of water, and yet be strong enough to sustain a shot-proc covering, have a draught of water of but ten or tweive fee and contain engines and machinery which would give her a speed of about twelve knots per hour—in short that she should be entirely seaworthy, as perfectly adapted to the purposes of cruising as wooden vessels in common use, and, in addition, be impenetrable. That all these desirable objects have been accomplis have had ample proof from the tests already employe on her. In her trial trip from the Continental Iro Works, at Greenpoint, to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, she accomplished about six miles per hour under only a half head of steam, minded her helm beautifully, and her machinery worked with the utmost satisfaction. After receiving her outfit and a picked crew, she sailed from Yard on the 23d of April, making a speed of about ten miles per hour. After arriving at Fortres deck were removed, so that her smoke stack and pile house were the only objects which afforded a mark fo the enemy above her covered deck. The particulars of her recent engagements having been already published in the HERALD, it is unnecessary here to repeat is enough to know that in those engagements she has given unqualified proof that she is an iron-clad vessel of mean power of resistance, and is destined to hold a very prominent position in the history of the America

Mossrs. Maxon, Fish & Co., and the general superintend

once was conducted by Naval Constructor Pook. Annexed is a list of her officers:-

Commander—John Rodgers.
Licutenani and Executive Officer—L. H. Newman.
Acting Masters—B. W. Loring, A. W. Emerson and Washburn.
Assistant Surgeon—R. S. Van Greson.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. H. Seliman.
Engineers—First Assistant (Acting Chief), J.W. The
son, Jr.; Acting First Assistant, A. G. Pemble; Ac
Second Assistants, A. S. Chapman and Frank A. Bresn
Acting Third Assistants, Thomas Milholland and Jan
Dobbe.

oobs.

Beatswain—Robert Dixon.
Gunner—J. D. Boovom.

Acting Master's Mates—A. Meldram, A. McCleary, E.

Gelando and J. H. Jenks. The Galena also carries a sergeant's guard of marine and a crew of about 100 men.

MONITOR.

Although a full description of the glorious little Moni-tor has been published in the HERALD twice, we give a few particulars concerning her, feeling confident that averybody is interested in her movements.

anxiously looked for, not only by the public, but by Captain Eriesson and Alban C. Stimers, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, together with Issac Newton, First Assistant Engineer United States Navy. Under the care

tire vessel and machinery were built.
On Thursday, the 28th of February, she left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on her first trial trip; but her steering apparatus not working satisfactorily, she put back to have the necessary alterations made. These were arranged in a short time, and on the 3d instant she went or a trial trip to test her steering qualities, having on board a Commission composed of Commodore Gregory, Chief Engineer Garvin and Naval Constructor Hart. She left the Navy Yard at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and proceeded down outside the Narrows, where he guns were fired and the vessel managuvred. The Com mission reported verbally to Commodore Paulding tha they considered the boat very successful,

quired being four minutes and three-quarters. It he were fired the concussion within the turret would be too great for the men to bear; but it was found that, on the contrary, the concussion within was less than it was in any part when a charge of canister, weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds, was fired with the full charge of fifteen pounds of powder. Her speed by the chip-log was six and a quarter knots an hour, with sixtyfive revolutions of the engines. The boilers, being new and greasy, foamed so that the engines could not be

worked up to their maximum speed.

The Commission expressed themselves agreeably dis appointed at the performances of the vessel in every respect, the only difficulty being that the iron pilot ouse affected the compass, a matter which was after

wards easily adjusted. She is a long, wide, flat-bottomed vessel, with vertica sides and pointed ends, requiring but a very shallow depth of water to float in, though heavily laden with on which is placed a shot-proof revolving turret, which contains two heavy guns. She is so low in the water as to afford no target for an enemy, and everything and everybody is below the water line, with the exception of those persons who are required to work the

dimensions :-	ist of h
Red.	Inches
Length of upper vessel	
Depth of upper vessel 5	-
Length of lower vessel	
Beam of lower vessel at junction with upper. 34	
Beam at bottom 18	
Depth of lower vessel 6	
Diameter of turret, interior 20	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Height of turret 9	
Diameter of pilot house 6	I CHIE
Height above deck 5	183
The nilot house is only a few foot shows the	

helmsman standing on a platform below it. This, with the turret, are the only things above the surface of the

The keel of the Monitor was laid on the 25th of October 1861, and steam first applied on the 31st of December the same year. She was launched on the 30th of las

The exploits of this glorious little craft are so fresh in the minds of the public that it is unnecessary to go into details about them. Suffice it to say that on the ninth of last March she very opportunely arrived off Fortress Monroe, engaged the Merrimac, and in a couple of hours forced that supposed impenetrable monster to retire disabled so badly as to render her almost useless after wards. The following is a correct list of her officers:-

wards. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding—George Jeffers.

Lieutenant and Executive Officer—S. D. Green.

Acting Masters—L. M. Stodder, J. W. Webber.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. F. Keeler.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—D. C. Logue.

Engineers—First Assistant, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands, M. T. Sunstron.

Acting Master's Mate—George Frederickson,

NAUGATUCK.

NAUGATUCK.

This little steam battery was built by Mr. Stevens as a partial illustration of some of the principles of his famous battery, and presented to the United States government by him. She carries one 100-pounder rifled gun amidships, and two small howitzers. Many doubts were expressed as to the efficiency of this boat; but the following statement of her performances during her recent engagement with the Merrimac, firing with a range of about four miles, sets aside all doubts as to her

range of about four miles, sets uside all doubts as to her efficiency as a powerful engine of war:—

The Naugatuck then fired at the rebel gunboats Torktown and Jamestown, which were lying beyond the Mercimac. The practice was excellent, and her gun showed an extraordinary length of range. Turning her attention from the Merrimac her shots were directed at the robel gunboats, and of four fired all appeared to strike near the object aimed at. The rebel vessels fell slowly back and the firing soon ceased. The practice and powers of the Naugatuck's rifled gun excited great admiration, and if brought into play would probably have prevented the rebels from capturing any prizes.

In her late engagement off Fort Darling it is said her one hundred-pounder Parrott gun exploded.

one hundred-pounder Parrott gun exploded. As we have already given a full description of her i this paper, we merely annex a list of her officers:-

Lieutenant Commanding—— Robinson,
First Officer—Lieutenant J. Wall Wilson.
Second Officer—E. L. Morton.
Engineers—First, Thomas Lingle; Second, Joseph White.

The United States steam gunboat Port Royal is of the ame class as the Octorara. She was built at Stack's Yard, Greenpoint, and received her machinery from the Novelty Works, East river. After completing her outfit at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, she went on a twelve hours' trial trip, making nine knots per hour under only a half head of steam, answering her helm beautifully, and returned to the yard on the 30th of April. She carries eight half feet high. Her length is two hundred and eight feet, breadth of beam thirty-five feet, thirteen feet depth of hold, and draws only seven feet. She is a side-wheel steamer, having a rudder at either end. On the morning of the 5th of May she sailed from this port for Monroe, and was engaged with the Merrimac on the day that that vessel seized three United States schooners off Newport's News. Both commander and crew of this vessel have seen service on the Cu land, in the engagement between that vesual and the f the most glorious struggles of the Merrimac—one of the most glorious strug war. Lieutenant Morris was born in Mass the year 1826, and was appointed to the navy in 1846. He received his present commis-sion on the 16th of September, 1861. To the beginning was nearly four years, and his total sea service over ten years. He was three years doing shore duty, and un. employed for fifteen months. Previous to his appointment to the command of the Cumberland, on the North Atlantic squadron, he had been on leave of absence. H was also for some time on the sloop-of-war Cyane, on the Pacific squadron. The heroism which he displayed when the Cumberland was sinking, and her decks covered with said he, when the ship was sinking, "ahall we give her another broadside?" "Aye, aye, air," was the response of the gallant crew; and with the last surge of the noble ship, the water rushing through her portholes, her guns dered forth a final volley at the Merriman

Lieutenant Morris, in the late action seven miles be low Richmond, is reported among the wounded. The following is a list of her officers:—

bilowing is a list of her officers:—
Lieutenant Commanding—George U. Morris.
Lieutenant—Henry D. Ford.
Masters—M. S. Stuyvesant.
Acting Masters—Edgar Van Elyek and L. D. D. Voorhees.
Assistant Surgeon—W. S. Fort.
Assistant Paymaster—John S. Bates, Jr.
Captain's Clerk—W. H. Knnis.
Acting Masters' Mates—John H. Marnel, James Hunter,
lenj. Wood and W. F. Reynolds.
Engineers—Second Assistant (Acting Chief), W. C.
Solden, Second Assistant, George W. Sensner; Third Assistants, E. M. Breese, Oscar C. Lewis and F. B. Allyn.

AROOSTOOK.

of the same class as the United States gunboat Oneids built at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and is considered one of the best men-of-war of her class. She has not bee engaged in any particular struggle, until that in which it miles below Richmond.

> Sketch of James River. es river is the largest of the rivers which have

heir course wholly within the state of Virginia, and is formed by the union of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, which unite at about fifteen miles below Coving ton, on the border between Alleghany and Botetours counties. The river, flowing first southeast, through the mountains of Central Virginia, is joined by the Calipas ture river from the left, at the base of the Blue Ridge untains, through which it forces a passage about fifsen miles northeast of the Peaks of Otter. It then flower outheast and passes by Lynchburg, after which it Changes its course to the northeast. But at the present time the most interesting portion of the river is after it has reached and passed Richmond. Near that city the channel is divided by numerous islands, and the river descends over rocky rapids, about six miles in extent. These passed, the river gradually expands and deepen until it forms itself into an estuary several mile width, and flows into the southern extremity of Chesa peake Bay, between Willoughby Point and Old Point Comfort. The whole length of the river

ascends to Richmond, which is about one-third of that distance from the sea. It is navigable for vessels of one hundred and thirty tons to the port of Richmond, from which city the Kanawha and James river canal will carry them for two hundred miles further up the country. The James river flows through a fine and fertile country, and has several towns upon its banks. From Richmond to the sea the river is tortuous and the bends are capable of being easily fortified. At City Point there are fifty feet of water in the channel, and at Jordan' Point, a short distance farther down the river, there are forty feet. On this point, previous to the rebellion there was erected a lighthouse, as the land juts out rather dangerously to those unacquainted with the chan-nel. For the next twenty miles the depth of the channel varies greatly, as follows, the first soundings opposite Harrison's Point being eighteen feet, the next twenty feet, next forty feet, and opposite Charles City Court House forty-two feet. Here the river bends abruptly, and a few miles fur-ther on the channel has but thirty feet of water-After passing the next bend, which is very sharp, the channel deepens to thirty-five feet, which is the case opposite Fort Powhatan. In less than five miles the dings are recorded as follows:-35, 30, 40, 109, &c. A few miles further on the depth is but twenty feet. Here the river widens considerably, forming almost a lake for over ten miles, with an average depth of about eighteen feet, ending in the island noticed in the despatch above mentioned. Jamestown Island is a small piece of land of about three miles in length, and about one and a half miles at the widest part, narrowing off at each end. At the upper end of the island there are forty the south of the island is Cobham Bay, with an average depth of about eighteen feet. The river still continues on at various depths, interspersed with sand banks and islands, until it reaches the sea by way of Newport's

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Gen. McClellan Within Fifteen Miles of Richmond.

Successful Military and Naval Expedition Up the Pamunkey River.

The Rebels Compelled to Destroy Two Steamers and Twenty Other Vessels.

THE ADVANCE OF THE UNION FORCES, &c.,

WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 18, 1862. Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drovethe enemy across the Chickahominy river at that point yesterday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. This bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats with two companies of infantry under Major Willard, and one section of Ayres' battery up the Pam unkey river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here At a point known as Russell's Landing they found the steamer Logan, one propeller and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated tha when the rebels heard our gunboats coming they com. menced putting the corn on board again, so as to ensur its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remain ing rebels in that locality, when the gunboats returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to im passable, owing to the recent rains. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled, together with the assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence. The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 12th, has a lengthy as ticle on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says by abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essen-tial points, and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vi-

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic i nd on Friday on the approach of our gunboats. This being Sunday the Army of the Potomac has cease its labors, the troops remaining in camp, enjoying a day

Official Despatch from General McClellan. HRADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, } WHITE HOUSE, May 17—10:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Srawton, Secretary of War:

A combined naval and army expedition under Captain
Murray, United States Navy, with troops and artillery
under Major Williard and Captain Ayree, of the army went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey river t day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit.

We have advanced considerably to-day. The roads

are now improving.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

Our Naval Correspondence. United States Stramer Stepping Stones, Cumerrand, Pamunery River, Va., May 14, 1862.

The Stepping Stones Fully Employed—The Pamunkey River—The Enterprise of Adams' Express, dc. We have just arrived here, after nearly a week's so-journ in the neighborhood of West Point. On parting from us, Commodore Wyman's last injunction to Captain French was, when he (Captain French) could find no thing to do in the vicinity of York river, to return to the Potomac flotilla. But the Stepping Stones has been kept not only with something, but with everything to do with a vengeance. Night and day she has been em-ployed removing from place to place, and landing batteries, horses, hay, ammumtion, men, forage, com stores, horses, quartermaster's stores, and the devil urn to the Potomac and identify ourselves with our own distinguishing pennant, which is still flying.

Yesterday morning we left the anchorage off Brick House Point, opposite West Point, and ran four or five miles up the Pamunkey to another landing, where the great body of the troops are encamped. We were immediately sent down to Yorktews, whence we started peef on our deck, for the subsistence of troops at th place. Returning up the river, we cast anchor a few miles below West Point for the night, and remained there for the morning, as it would have been impruden to continue further up, in consequence of the shoal water, in the absence of a pilot who understood the

Early this morning we weighed and stood upwards. soon entering the Pamunkey. This river, until a little generally represented. Steamboats of the greatest length can and do turn with the utmost case. The stream length can and do turn with the utmost case. The stream is very expension in its course, and passes through alternate low and unduinting land. Nearly the whole wax to Cumberland you have a low lying piece of land, which may be designated an extensive savannah or a miniature prairie—now on this side, now on that, and anon on both—the irregularity arising from the fact that the savannah or prairie does not exactly follow the winding course of the river.

Our course upwards was slow_from the fact that on one side we towed a bargo containing no end of good things belonging to certain sutters, while at one end of the same vessel Adams' Express Company bad a tent

erected, underneath which was a complete office, containing all the appliances for the tranmission of anything, from a herd of elephants to a musical snuff box; and some people on board the Stepping Stones actually availed themselves of the opportunity of sending money to their families by the express while on the water. If any one had told the old gentleman who gave his name to the firm, and life to us all, that one, or any number of his descendants and name would ever have been able to perform such a feat, how he would have stared.

About seven or eight miles below Cumberland, on the right bank of the Pamunkey, we saw on a gentle acclivity the frame of a rebel gunboat that had been so far burned on the stocks as to be beyond all remedy. There are no workshops nor the remains of any near by, and it must have been under any circumstances, an expensive and difficult matter to so far finish any vessed at that spot as to warrant its launching. The sole advantage seemed to be a good supply of timber, with this drawback, however, that it is very green, as indeed must have been the people who could have supposed that a boat built there, under such circumstances, could have been in any way instrumental to the success of the robels.

We have long since left our encampments, and even

been in any way instrumental to the success of the rebels.

We have long since left our encampments, and even our pickets are few and far between. At a turning of the river a gunboat is seen, and occasionally we fall in with a comfortable locking farmhouse, with apple, peach, pear and cherry trees in full bloom. At one point a deep cutting near the bank of the river reveals the railroad between Richmond and West Point, and a glimpse is caught of the telegraph wires. The gunboat passed. After a few turnings and windings the savannah disappears, the river contracts, foliage of deciduous trees become more frequent than the sombre green of pines; a sharp turning at right angles, and here we are, brought up amongst a spot where the rebels could comfortably cut all our throats but for the admirable strategy of General McCleilan, but where, as matters stand, they seem to be encircled with a wall of fire, with only the resource of the 'last ditch' at Bottom's Bridge to die in.

Our Army Correspondence. WEST POINT, YORK RIVER, May 12, 1862. On the Road to Cumberland—More Deserters—The Rebels

Only Hope—Supplies—Camp Rumors, &c.
At length the order to strike tents has been given.

We leave here at five o'clock in the morning. Our destination is said to be Cumberland. The object of our advance is understood as intended to give our division its position again on the right. In the belief that such its position again on the right. In the belief that such is the case, the regiments are joyous enough. As the order was promulgated cheers went up from every regiment, showing an eagerness to meet the foe that augurs splendid action in the field. Every camp tonight presents a busy spectacle preparing rations and getting everything in readiness for the morrow's work. The bands are playing enlivening airs ; the moon looks down from the serenest of skies, shedding a flood of silvery light upon the animated scene. It is such nights, such music, such orders for advance, that give camp life a poetry and electric activity and enthus

mag netic effect stirs and thrills every one. More deserters have come in to-day, and despite the mendacious statements of the rebel leaders about our cutting up, throwing in boiling water, hanging, quarter ing, and doing every other sort of imaginable violence to rebels captured or coming within our lines, they will continue to come in as long as our army is anywhere near them. Though seeing several I could elicit nothing additional to the stories of prior deserters. They unite in according intense disgust to the rank and file of the enemy to the further prosecution of the war, and assert it as their opinion that the game of the rebellion is about played out. As far as they understand, the only hope of the enemy now its to induce our troops to pursue them into the missmarkic regions of the Southern States. The difficulty of providing army stores and loss of our men through unhealthfulness of the climate they believe will compel our return, after which they will make these States the battle field and gain time to fortify.

Two individuals, one in soldier's costume and the other got up with sufficient length of whiskers and elaboration of hat brim to be taken for a Tribuse reporter, were found this afternoon hid in the woods near here. Both were armed, but they did not venture to use their weapons against our bold soldier boys. They pretended that they were looking for our camp. With the corps of deserters who have come in since our arrival, they were ordered to Fortress Monroe.

A central object of interest for a day or two past has been a schooner in the stream londed with sulter's stores. It has been a godsend to officers and men; for everything conceivable of preservation in hermetically scaled caus and ditto bottles was on board, and, what is more, sold at exceedingly reasonable rates. Another redeemable feature is that no liquor was sold, except on presentation of a special order from the commander of division.

A good deal of the shipping have moved up to day to Eltham, two miles above us, on the Pamunkey river. The army post office was removed there to day, as also a branch office of Adams & Co.'s Express Company.

As I close my letter a rumor is circulating in camp that a deachement of General Stoneman's c ing, and doing every other sort of imaginable violence to rebels captured or coming within our lines, they will

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

A detachment of seventeen men of Company O, Twentys eighth Pennsylvania regiment, who reached Lynden ments to that place, was attacked by a body of about four hundred and fifty cavalry, who dashed upon them rom four directions. The men resisted them with sharp iring, under shelter of a depot, which bears sever marks of the contest. They were overpowered and los one killed and fourteen taken prisoners. The balance of the company came up, charged the cavalry and com pelled them to beat a hasty retreat, with some loss.

Killed-Corporal Sneath. Captured-Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Salkeld, T. White, G. Bauersacks, J. W. Frink, W. Cave, G. Snyder, A. Miles, S. Rinard, C. Maxwell of Company M, and three privates of the First Michigan cavalry, com-

NEWS FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

General Cox's Advance at Princeton Attacked and Driven Out by the Rebels Under Humphrey Marshall-The Town Recaptured by the Union Forces and the Rebels Defeated, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FRANKLIN, Va., via Haltimore, May 17, 1882. Despatches received this afternoon and evening, not Mcial, but considered trustworthy at headquarters e that Princeton, the capital of Mercer county, Va., where General Cox's advance was stationed, was at tacked and captured yesterday by a rebel force under Humphrey Marshall. This morning the place was recapculars received. Scouts report that the enemy in front

THE OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA

Destruction of the Navy Yard and Removal of all Movable Property.

Brooke Corinte, May 18, 1862. The Mobile Advertiser and Register contains the follow-

ng special despatbh:-PENSACOLA, May 10, 1862. At twelve o'clock last night the Pensacela Navy Yard and forts were set on fire and destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment and kept it up during the confiagration, but without doing any damage to any one at-Pensacola. All the public property, except the Custom House, incapable of being burned, was moved; but all the movable Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city towards hontgome-

ry was torn up this morning.
Federal vessels, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding the surrender. Mayor Boilbe re-fused to comply with the demand, and said that all the military force had left and he had no power to oppose. The federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be

No News from Fortress Monro BAILTHORN, May 18, 1802.
The Old Point boat has arrived. No news.

Beath of Captain Wright. PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1862. Captain Wright, of Rush's cavalry, son of He 3. Wright, died this morning at Germantown, of typho

Fire in Leominster, Massachusetts

Boston, May 18, 1862.
A fire at Leominster, on Saturday morning, destroyed the pianeforte manufactory of J. H. Lockey, the comb factory of Joselyn & Adams, the machine aboy Thurston & Richardson, and two other buildings. Long \$30,000. Partly insured.